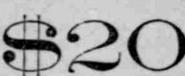
We will sell all our Light-weight \$15 and \$18 Suits, beautiful, fashionably-made Cassimeres, Cheviots, etc., at

FOR ONE WEEK MORE

We will sell all our \$24, \$25 and \$28 Suits, fit for any parlor in the land, at



For one week more: Children's all-wool Suits, worth \$5 and \$6, at \$3.90. Fine \$1.50 Wash Vests at Ten different patterns. A Great Bargain.

5 and 7 W. Washington St.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

(BIG FOUR Rail- Way) COLORADO, THE LAKES AND C. & O. RESORTS. Our remarks about the shameful condition of the tion of the surface has been emphasized by the horrible stenches that have been released from beneath

the surface by the gas trenches. If it doesn't breed a pestilence we are pestilence-proof, that's all.

Never before have the sales to the Atlantic-coast resorts been so large; to the charming mountain and spring resorts on the C. & O. in West Virginia and irginia; to the lake regions North and West, and to Colorado, the rate to Colorado being lower than ever before. This wonderful State is attracting more health and pleasure-seekers than any other. Come to us and get posted as to routes and the low rates to

The Hotel Riverview, at Kankakee, Ill., on the beautiful Kankakee river, 139 miles north of Indianapolis. Fare for round trip: good thirty days, \$5.10; round trip, good two days, \$4.10.

Good accommodations for boarders and the finest of CINCINNATI AND RETURN, including ad-

mission to the Exposition, or "Fall of Babylon,".....\$4.90 Chicago, one way. 3.70 Don't forget the grand trip to New York and Boston via the C. & O. and ocean steamer.

TIME CARD. CINCINNATI DIVISION. Depart...... 3:55am 3:45pm Depart............7:10am 12:05no'n 5:20pm 11:20pm

Arrive.......3:25am 10:38am 3:30pm 6:13pm
Pullman palace cars, elegant reclining-chair cars,
and parlor cars between Indianapolis, Chicago and
Cincinnati. For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all in-formation call at Union Depot or Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets.

J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt. DISEASED BLOOD,

Scrofulous, Inherited and Contagious Humors Cured by Cuticura.

THROUGH the medium of one of your books re-ceived through Mr. Frank T. Wray, druggist, apollo, Pa., I became acquainted with your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and take this opportunity to testify to you that their use has permanently cured me of one of the worst cases of blood-poisoning, in connection with erysipelas that I have ever seen, and this after having been pronounced incurable by some of the best physicians in our county. I take great pleasure in forwarding to you this testimonial, unsolicited as it is by you, in order that others suffering from similar maladies may be encouraged to give your CUTICURA P. S. WHITLINGER, Leechburg, Pa.

Reference: Frank T. Wray, Druggist, Apollo, Pa.

SCROFULOUS ULCERS. James E. Richardson, Custom-house, New Orleans, on oath, says: "In 1870 Scrofulous Ulcers broke out on my body until I was a mass of corruption. Every-hing known to the medical faculty was tried in vain. became a mere wreck. At times could not lift my ands to my head; could not turn in bed; was in constant pain, and looked upon life as a curse. No elief pr cure in ten years. In 1880 I heard of the CUTI-DUBA REMEDIES, used them, and was per ectly

Sworn to before U. S. Com. J. D. CRAWFORD.

ONE OF THE WORST CASES. We have been selling your CUTICURA REMEDIES for years, and have the first complaint yet to receive from a purchaser. One of the worst cases of Scrof. ula I ever saw was cured by the use of five bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, CUTICURA, and CUTICURA SOAP. The Soap takes the "cake" here as a medicinal TAYLOR & TAYLOR, Druggists, Frankfort, Kan.

SCROFULOUS, INHERITED. And Contagious Humors, with Loss of Hair, and Eruptions of the Skin, are positively cured by Curi-CURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally, when all other medicines fail. Sold everywhere. Price: Cuticura, 50c; Soap, 25c; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages,

PIM PLES, black-heads, chapped and oily skin pre-vented by Cuticura Medicated Soap.

50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.



UTERINE PAINS And weakness instantly relieved by the uticura Anti-Pain Plaster, a Perfect Antidote to Pain, Inflammation and Weak-ness. A new, instantaneous and infallible pain-killing plaster. 25 cents.

THE STUBBORN SIOUX.

They Still Adhere to Their Determination Not To Sign the Proposed Treaty.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, July 31.-Chairman Pratt, of the commission, having taken the military wire from the press, it will be necessary to send all reports by courier. The steadypressure policy has been adopted, and an effort is being made to swing a few of the chiefs into line for the treaty, and thus secure their influence among the Indians. While the Indians in their private council declare that their decision Friday was final, there is an undercurrent among them which is encouraging the commissioners, who still hope for success. Some of the chiefs have admitted, during the last twenty-four hours, that they do not know just what is meant by many clauses of the treaty. and they are willing to remain for the food which of necessity must be given them while they are held at the agency. Among the chiefs who say they do not fully understand the treaty is Mad Bear, but while admitting a lack of knowledge, they insist he will not sign. There are a number of disgruntled members among the Indians, chiefly those who were omitted from the list of orators selected by the tribes. These have learned that they can speak, and to get even with the more popular leaders they may take the opposite side of the question and advocate the signing of the treaty. Reports just received are to the effect that Sitting Bull has consented to some in. He is much disgusted with the Indians for having remained to talk so long with the commissioners, and says they act like babies. He will prove a disturbing element unless he stands upon his dignity and refuses to talk. It is said that he will be silent as long as the Indians refuse to sign, but that if they show an inclination to accept the treaty he will | that during the day the Chicago & Atlantic enter the circle and speak. The commissioners | rathroad had determined to offer a one-and-aare hoping that they can present the proposi tion in such a way as to remove from the Indians' minds the suspicions and prejudices which have arrayed them against the treaty. Red Cloud, of the Pine Ridge agency, is still opposing the treesy, and the Indians have runners between the agencies so that each tribe is kept

FOR curative effects one bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla is worth three of any other name.

informed of the action of the other.

WHEN INDICATIONS. WEDNESDAY-Fair weather, preceded in northern Indiana by local rains; cooler.

Thin Underwear generally, called "that gauze stuff." We are just slaughtering in price to prevent you from sweltering in the heat.

1-5 OFF!

Same with fancy Summer Shirts. All Hats going at the cut-prices named; no reserves.

Greatest Sale on Earth!

Join the majority and take it in. LOWER PRICES than anybody.

ITALIAN LABOR.

Continuation of the Investigation by the Committee of the House of Representatives.

NEW YORK, July 31 .- The congressional comnittee continued its investigation to-day of the emigration question. The committee adopted a resolution declaring that while they were in session in this city any two members named by the chairman shall constitute a quorum to issue subpœnas, administer oaths and take the testimony of witnesses, and that a sub-committee of two or three members may be appointed by the chair with like powers to conduct an examination of witnesses elsewhere during the time the committee is engaged here, or at any other time or place that the full committee may decide. This will give the committee an opportunity to carry on the investigation in two cities at one time. They find that they have more work abead than they thought.

Francis Bumonta was the first witness to-day. he came from Italy in May last on a tramp steamer. He paid his own passage at a cost of 154 francs. He was induced to come here, like the previous witnesses, by promises of making money. Fiften hundred other Italians came in the same steamer. He has a wife and daughter in Italy. They have a little property, and eke out a living. He had not worked since his arrival. The witness appeared to think, with previous witnesses, that the committee was appointed to right their wrongs and get them work at high wages. If he does not get work at six francs a day, somebody, he says, has got to send him back to Italy. The agent, Dorelli, induced him to come to this country, saying that the Italian immigration society owned a vast amount of land, and he would be put to work on it. Dorelli has been in the soliciting business for a number of years. He had paid Dorelli thirty francs in March last as "earnest money," but received nothing in exchange. It was paid in Naples, in the office of the immigration society. Dorelli gave him a letter introducing himself and his companion to the colonization society at Naples. The witness remained three days in Naples before starting for America. Those connected with the colonization society told the witness and his companion they would get plenty of work and good pay in this country. The society furnished cards to be presented to the society in New York. On their arrival here, the society said they had no lands, and they had to be content with the reply that they should receive work just as soon as "God sent it." The witness borrowed 200 francs in Italy, and he is obliged to return 250 francs. Interest on money in Italy is 25 per cent. per annum. His property was worth 2,000 francs, and according to their laws the creditors can levy on property, if so disposed, to satisfy their claims. The witness concluded by saying that he would

return to Italy at once if he had the money. The committee examined Guissene Menetti and Antonio Sgranibiglia, but gathered nothing new. Each told the old story of being persuaded to come over here by promise of plenty of work and big pay, and each, like all the rest, testified that they raised their passage money

at enormous rates of interest.

Banker Bernardini asked to be allowed to testify. He said he wanted satisfaction for the slander which was hurled at him yesterday. He was sworn. He said he had been in this country six years, and during that time had been engaged in manufacturing cigars, as a banker, and a railroad contractor. He said he did not know the men who testified yesterday, nor the men they referred to in Italy. He had no connection with them, nor had he ever had anything to do with bringing men over from Italy. He said he could give any quantity of references as to character, and had never misappropriated anything. He declared he had spent over \$2,000 of his own money last year helping the Italian colony here, and that Marzo, superintendent of the Italian emigration society, had paid him \$100 as a reward for

Congressman Oates examined the witness as to his mode of carrying on the banking and contract business, but elicited nothing important. The committee then adjourned until Mon-

Husband and Wife Found Dead.

CHICAGO, July 31. - A horrible double tragedy was brought to light shortly after midnight by the police, when the dead bodies of Henry Heesh, a retired saloon-keeper, and his wife, were found in their apartments at No. 150 South Sangamon street. Both were well past middle age, and were looked upon by their neighbors as a happy couple. They were last seen on Saturday evening, sitting on the front stoop. Sunday morning the newsboy left the paper and the milk-man the day's supply of milk. Lying neglected at the back door of the flat, these objects first attracted the attention of the neighbors. Late last night one of the neighbors notified the police, and two officers were sent to investigate. They broke open the front bed-room door and a sickening sight met their view. In the alcove of the bed room, lying in a pool of blood, lay the body of Mrs. Heesh, clad in a night dress. Proceeding to the next room, the officers perceived a rope tied over the top of the door frame. A vigorous push at the door and it burst open and the officer was nearly knocked off his feet by the body of Heesh, which was hanging suspended, the feet almost touching the floor. No

reason can be assigned for the tragedy.

Business Embarrassments. CINCINNATI, July 31 .- On the application o Henry C. Gilmour, manager of the Grand Hotel who says he is financially embarrassed and unable to pay the debts of the concern. Judge Robertson, of the Court of Common Pleas, appointed John Zumstein receiver, and placed him in charge of the hotel. Mr. Gilmour and partners are lessees of the hotel, which is owned by a stock company. The embarrassment, of course, attaches to the lessees only. Quite a number of small suits against the lessees for supplies and material have recently been brought, and this has led to the present suit.

TORONTO, July 31,-Reichmeid, Son & Co., pickle manufacturers and canners, suspended payment to-day. Their liabilities are \$75,000. The immediate cause of the failure is the sharp decline in canned goods.

Railway Rates to the Blaine Reception. CHICAGO, July 31.-At the meeting of the passenger committee of the Central Traffic Association to-day, it was decided to make no special rates for clubs desiring to attend the Blaine reception at New York. The Niagara Falls Short-line had previously announced a reduced rate for that occasion, but in consequence of the action of the other lines it withdrew the proposed reduction. It was learned

third rate to New York.

Blinky Morgan Must Hang. COLUMBUS, O., July 31.-The case of Blinky Morgan, on application for commutation of sentence to imprisonment for life, was formally presented to the Governor to-day, and this evening he announced he would not interfere with the sentence of the court. Morgan will be executed at the penitentiary in this city. Thurs-day next, between the hours of 12 and 3 & M.

FOR PARTY PURPOSES ONLY

How the Trusts Inquiry Has Been Manipulated in Democratic Interests.

A Carefully Constructed Series of Questions Calculated to Bring Out Information for Use by Cleveland Politicians.

Major McKinley Thinks a Republican Tariff Bill May Possibly Be Passed.

The Chief Executive Thinks Gen. Black Is Too Ambitious-Senator Plumb Makes a Savage Attack on the Geological Survey.

THE TRUSTS AND POOLS.

The House Inquiry Is Devoted Entirely to Making Political Capital. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Washington, July 31.—One of the members of the House committee on manufactures, which has been for five or six weeks engaged in investigating the subject of trusts, pools and monopolistic combinations, says the work of the committee has not been instituted or pursued with a view to ascertaining the evils which combined capital works, but with the aim of procuring information to be used in the tariff discussion. legislation on the tariff and internal taxes, and in the approaching campaign. "The Democrats in the House," said he, "were not disposed at first to hoot at the proposition of the Republicans to abolish all of the internal taxes before beginning an inroad on the customs duties affecting manufactures. I know of my own personal knowledge that the Democrats in the House were in favor of putting that very plank in their St. Louis platform, and since the Republicans have adopted it the Democrats are now working in this investigation with a view to securing information from the whisky people to be used in arguments against the Republican proposition. From the very beginning the investigation has been conducted for the purpose of securing information to be used by private individuals in the House and the Democratic party at large. When Claus Spreckles, the great sugar refiner, was a witness, the questions propounded by the Democratic members of the committee as to the existence of a sugar trust or pool did not consume over fifteen minutes, and their questions relating to the tariff on sugar and the outlook for the sugar industry o f the country consumed three or four hours. This showed that the matter of the sugar trust was entirely secondary. while the proposition of the Republicans to cut the sugar duty in half and to abolish it altogether was the paramount issue. Down into the very finest details as to the efforts in this country to establish a sugar industry, and the outlook in the future for it the Democratic members of the committee went, and then they devoted their attention with great assiduity to the proposition to very materially reduce or abolish the sugar duty. That showed which way the wind was blowing in in their minds. They did not care anything about the alleged sugar trust. They only wanted to get information which would enable them to hedge before the country in their purpose to make wool free and retain the onerous

"When the coal oil people came before the committee," continued the member, "it was the same thing over. The other day there were three or four big whisky distillers before the committee, and they occupied an entire day in their examination. The questions propounded by the chairman in reference to a whisky trust consumed about five minutes, and those relating to the proposition to abolish or the tax on whisky consumed If you will get the official report of the testimony you will see with what great diligence the Democratic members of the committee went into the question of the internal tax on whisky, the effect its abolition or reduction would have upon the manufacture and sale of the article, and the effect the existing duty on imported liquors has upon the domestic trade. There were great strings of carefully prepared questions drawn out of drawers and propounded to the witnesses, with a view to securing technical information to be used by the Democratic party through its representatives in the House, in the Treasury Department, in the White House, and the country at large. The witnesses were all prominent Democrats from Kentucky, were men of the highest order of intelligence and information, and they had been coached with a view to giving the exact in-

formation desired by the party men." TARIFF LEGISLATION.

Major McKinley Thinks a Republican Measure May Possibly Be Passed. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Washington, July 31. - To-night I asked Maj. McKinley, of Ohio, who is one of the foremost Republican members of the House committee on ways and means, whether he thought it probable that the House would take up the tariff bill which would be passed by the Republicans in the Senate, and adopt it before adjournment.

"I would not be at all surprised," replied the Major, "if there are a number of Democrats in the House who will feel that they cannot afford to antagonize the bill which is in a fair way to become a law. It would only have required seven more votes from the Randall Democrats to have defeated the Mills bill, and I would not be surprised if a dozen of them would vote for the Senate bill when it

"Will the Senate bill be reported from the committee on ways and means this session?" "Without doubt. The Democrats of that

committee cannot afford to pigeon-hole the bill. They must report it back to the House, and I presume it will be taken up and discussed at some length."

"Have you any fear of the result which will follow the adoption by a Democratic House of a bill the Republican Senate would pass?"

"Not the least. I think it would be highly to the credit of the Republican Senate and the party it represents if a bill can be framed by the Senate committee on finance, and passed by the Republicans in the Senate, which will meet such commendation from the country that Democrats in the House will feel impelled to support it. I shall be very glad if we get a bill from the Senate which will receive sufficient support in the House to bring about its adoption."

issue, you think?" "Oh, no. Why should it? The record of the two parties will stand just the same. The Democrate must defend the original Mills bill, and the Republicans intend to defend the bill they will pass in the Senate. If every Democrat in the House would vote for the Senate bill the Democratic party would not have taken from it the tariff principles upon which it stands at this

"That would not relieve the campaign of the

rice, and sectionalism." "When will the Senate take up this bill for "I think about the middle of August." "Will there be a long discussion?"

time. It is pleaged to free wool and free prod-

nots of the farm, and high tariff on sugar and

"Probably. Nearly every Senator will want to speak. The fact that many have spoken on the subject of tariff in connection with the President's message will not satiate their desire The Republicans will want to criticise the Mills bill and defend the one they have under consideration, and it will be vice versa with the Democrats. I believe the Senate will pass its bill by the 10th of September, and that the measure will go into the House committee by the 15th. If the committee on ways and means should conclude to pigeon-hole if, we can adjourn my the 20th of September. But if it should report the bill back to the House, and I

the 1st of October, for there will be conferences, and there may be a discussion which will result in the adoption of the bill."

CLEVELAND AND BUACK. Causes of the Coolness Now Prevailing Be-

tween These Great Men.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal Washington, July 31. - A gentleman who has business at the Pension Office says he has run against J. Milton Turner, the colored man who was sent by the administration to Indianapolis to lead the colored men's convention for a division of the colored vote, almost every time he has gone to the pension building during the past six weeks, and that many of the plans carried out in the Indianapolis convention were originated by Commissioner Black. "General Black," says this gentleman, "is extremely anxious to make himself solid with President Cleveland, and he conceived the idea of turning his abilities toward an organization of the colored men with a view to dividing the colored vote at the polls in November. The President is very much incensed at some of the acts of General Black during the past six or eight months, and has marked him decapitation. To President was greatly provoked Black's persistency in running for the vice-presidential nomination, and then Black has misled the chief executive in furnishing pension vetoes. You know nearly every one of the pension vetoes was written in the Pension Office by clerks designated for the purpose, and the instructions of the President were to the effeet that the facts pointed out in the vetoes should indeed be facts without any possible speculation, and that the reasons given in the vetoes for disapproval should be entirely different from those assigned when the cases were originally rejected by the Pension Office. The President has found that these instructions, in many instances, were disregarded, and that false information and prejudice have largely governed the clarks who have written the votoes, and that, in many instances, almost the identical language used when the cases were rejected the President in an embarrassing situation, and will lead him to further condemnation when this pension veto business is thoroughly looked into. In the first place," continued the gentleman, "the President thinks General Black is too am-Eltione; and in the second place, he says he is too reckless and partisan. General Black has been running a regular political bureau for two or three years, and has made no secret of the fict. Nearly all of the civil-service scandals which have come out against the present adminstration can be laid at the door of the Commissioner of Pensions, whom the President holds clameworthy for nearly all of his political evils. I may not be true that the President has, as reported, requested General Black's resignation, but I think that the President may just as well have asked for the Commissioner's resignation

u pon four or five occasions recently." THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

as to have sat down upon him as hard as he has

enator Plumb Criticises the Bureau and Its

Work in Plain Language. WASHINGTON, July 31. - In yesterday's debate on the proposition of Mr. Bowen to appropriate \$250,000 for investigating the extent to which the arid region of the United States can be redeemed by irrigation, Senator Plumb said: "There is no doubt about the fruitfulness of that soil; there is no doubt that, supplied with water, it would yield bountifully. That we all know, and even if we had the report certainly we should not learn anything of that kind that we don't know now of the result of this experiment. I know the fertile brains of these gentlemen, and I suppose the chief of the geological survey wants another job. We shall hear all about it on the finest letter prese; there will be the finest pictures the mind of man ever conceived of or the photographer's art ever coinced as the result of it; there will be endless volumes and cart-loads of books, I ma say, about it, and there will be employment for Congressmen's sons and relatives and friends. The geological survey is the lying-in hospital of the government. It never yet refused employment to a single relative of a Congressman or to anyone who is supposed to be influential in regard to obtaining appropriations, and the appropriations they ask for are never refused, and, with one exception, it is the only appropriation made in the precise terms requested and never diminished in either house of Congress. I venture to say, for whatever it may be worth, that the money that has been expended the geological survey, as a rule, has been the worst expenditure since the government was made. We have heard, of course, a great deal about ethnology, about the disappearing races on the American continent. a large portion of which, in my belief has been

pure invention, as absolutely the work of the brain of man, without the basis of fact, as the tales of Munchausen.' Senator Stewart defended the director of the geological bureau, and said he was competent, energetic and enthusiastic. The scheme did not originate in the brain of Major Powell; it originated with the Senators from Colorado and him-

Mr. Voorhees said: "The Senator [Mr. Plumb] said the superintendent of the ethnological survey almost expects to be incorporated into the Constitution as a part thereof. If he were, there would be an acquisition of wisdom and usefulness to that instrument, and the general-welfare clause of the Constitution would be greatly en-

MINOR MATTERS.

Trouble Among the San Carlos Indians-Arrangements for Keeping the Peace. WASHINGTON, July 31. - The War Department

is in receipt of the following telegram from the

commandant at San Carlos, A. T., forwarded by General Howard, uner date of July 29: "Captain Lee, under discretionary orders I had gived him prior to receipt of your telegram of this date, has just returned to this post. He reports that the serious trouble resulted from

a quarrel among the Indians themselves. Capt. Lee remained on the ground until about 4 P. M. to-day, when he concluded that the Indians were not disposed to leave, and that his presence tended to excite them. Captain Lee then returned to his post. From Indians Captain Lee learned that those ordered to be arrested were seen near their camp to-day, and he is of opinion, and I concur, that these Indians should be arrested quickly. The cattle herd is upon the grazing ground, and is undisturbed. My command is in readiness, and will move out at once if I find it necessary."

Indiana Pensions. Pensions have been granted the followingnamed Indianians:

Samuel S. McCoy, Benhall's Store; A. Ort, Wabash; M. Mingle, Pendleton; M. T. Lowderback, Rochester; G. N. Hamilton, Staunton; J. H. Corbit, Winamac; Jos. Ballard, Leipsic; Wm. Bishop, Burnett's Creek; Wm. Paxton, Crawfordsville; Galen Smith, Winamac; F. V. W. Cole, Bennington; O. G. Wilder, Rose Lawn; H. Day, Macy: H. A. Hardy, Hardy; R. Smock, Carbon; G. Altner, Terre Haute; John Murphy, Michigantown; J. B. Harray, Bloomfield; N. H. Culver, Clinton; F. Sharp, Rockport; N. Emery, Scotland; W. H. Bowman, Kokomo; M. H. Stoops, Plymouth; C. White, Fremont; T. H. Price, Greentown: J. Edwards, Eminence; George William Emmitt, Ligonier; J. Reese, Epsom; B. Phillips, Hillbam; G. F. Andrews, Albany; J. W. Hudson, McVille; Wm. Hodges, Martinsville; R. Meeker, Portland; Amos Williams, Columbus; David Griffin, Auroria; Henry White, Shelbyville; Wm. Hancock, Spencer: E. B. Chamness, Alexandria; T. J. Townsend, Martinsville; Lewis Goble, Martinsville; J. D. Hazlewood, Hazlewood; Wm. Taylor, Crawfordsville; R. J. Armstrong, West Lebanon; Carline S. Pigman, Delphi; Ruth Carson, Lafayette; J. R. Brower,

Widows' Arrears-Elizabeth Shinn, Montpelier; Ellen Dailey, Wabash; Anna M. Jordan, Royalton; Catharine A Knable, Middle Fork; Lizzie Cook, Oak Forrest; L. B. Chandler, Delphi; Lydia A. Carr, Colfax; Sarah E. Brooks, Geneva: A. Miller, Carlisle: Harriet Eva Van Arsdel, Thorntown; Wilhelmina Soellner, Sunman; Elizabeth E. McGee, Worthington; Cynthia E. Taylor, Marengo; Sarah E. Cutsinger, Mitchell; Margaret B. Armstrong, Vevay; Ada C. Miles, Wabash; Mary Alexander, Gosport; Mary Berryman, Shelbyville; E. M. Scott, Freedom; Bridget F. Finn, Rushville.

Indiana Patents. Special to the Indianapolis Journas.

WASHINGTON, July 31. - Patents were granted Indiana inventors to-day as follows: Henry Fasic, Middletown, sugar-cane harsurely think it will, we will not adjourn before | vester; Henry A. Goetz, New Albany, beam

end protector; James B. Trawcock, Cherubusco, brick kiln; Harvey Haggard, Jackson, washing-machine; Charles R. Hartman, Vincennes, spring attachment for agricultural implements; Theodore P. Heinman, assignor of one-half to F. T. Roots, Connersville, sign or advertising card; Charles Herring, Geneva, flood fence; Mancel W. Mitchell, assignor of one-half to H. A. Goetz, New Albany, beam end protector; Oscar E. H. N. Reichling, Marion,

General Notes.

fence.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, July 31.—General Browne arrived in this city last night from Capon Springs, W. Va., where he has been three or four weeks, recuperating from indisposition which came upon him during the heat of the tariff debate. The General is looking well, and thinks of returning to the Springs to complete his recovery, after he catches up with his correspondence and

accumulated work in the departments. The Secretary of War has informed Repre-sentative Bynum and Senator Turple that the department will not surreader the arsenal at Indianapolis, which is now used as an ammunition warehouse, for the establishment of a sol-diers' home or enything of that character. The Secretary says it is necessary to retain the arsenal for a warehouse and quartermaster's stores, because Indianapolis is the best place for distribution of army supplies in the country, and that there would be no place left if the

buildings now occupied were given up.

A. B. Crampton and Capt. Lew Gros, of Delphi, Ind., have been in the city a couple of days looking after some political matters for their county, and this evening left for home. Messra. Crampton and Gros brought with them a petition signed by five thousand soldiers of their vicinity in favor of general pension legislation, and during their stay here they did some effective work in this direction at the Capitol. Senator Spooner, from the committee on pub-

lie buildings and grounds, to-day made a favorable report to the Senate on General Hovey's bill appropriating \$100,000 for establishment of a marine hospital at Evansville, which bill passed the House last week. No amendment is made to it by the Senate committee, and Senator Spooner says the bill will, without reasonable doubt, go to the President for his signature within a few days.

Wilson Vance, a well-known citizen of Findlay, O., and one of the leading real estate boomers of that thriving natural-gas city, is in Washington on business.* Commodore George W. Brown, U. S. N., for-

merly of Indianapolis, now commandant of Norfolk navy-yard, is at Allegheny Springs, Pa., for Chief-justice Fuller called at the White House this morning and had a short interview with the President. He was accompanied by Secretary Bayard and Associate-justice Harlan.

TWELFTH INDIANA DISTRICT.

Capt. James B. White Renominated for Congress by Acciamation. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

FT. WAYNE, July 31 .- The Republicans of the Twelfth district, comprising the counties of Allen, Whitley, Noble, Steuben, Lagrange and DeKalb, met in delegate convention in this city to-day. The convention was largely attended and very enthusiastic. Every mention of the names of the Republican leaders was cheered to the echo. William Bunyan, of Kendallville, district chairman, called the meeting to order, and W. L. Canfield, of Auburn, was made permanent chairman. A committee on resolutions, comprising one delegate from each county, was appointed and reported as follows:

Resolved, That the Republicans of the Twelfth congressional district, by their delegates in this convention assembled, hereby congratulate the voters of the district upon the felicitious choice of Capt. James B. White as our standard-bearer, two years ago, and that his upright and manly conduct as a Representa-tive, his hearty sympathy with the laboring classes, and his wise official conduct, meets with our unquali-fied approval, and indicates that he can and will

again lead us to victory.

Resolved, That we indorse the platform of the national Republican convention, and are proud that our distinguished fellow-citizen, Gen. Benjamin Harrison, has been chosen a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people, and we pledge him our

hearty support.

Resolved, That we indorse the candidacy of Lieutenant-governor Robertson for Governor of the State of Indiana, and heartily commend him as a proper choice for that distinguished office. Resolved, That we recognize in the Hon. Walter Olds, of Whitley county, one of the brightest legal minds in the State of Indiana, and a man in every way well qualified to fill the high office of Judge of the Supreme Court, and this convention indorses his candidacy for that high position.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously. H. C. Hanna nominated Hon. J. B. White to be his own successor, and moved that the nomination be by acclamation. The motion prevailed amid prolonged cheering. Stirring speeches were made by Lieutenant-governor Robertson, H. C. Hanna and Judge Walter Olds. All place Harrison's majority at 15,000.

The Captain Notified. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Washington, July 31.—Captain White, Reppresentative from the Twelfth Indiana district, this evening received the following telegram: FORT WAYND, Ind., July 31. Hon. J. B. White, Washington, D. C.:

The Republicans of the district, in convention, have nominated you by acclamation, and with great enthusiasm, as their candidate for Congress. W. L. BENFIELD, Chairman of Convention. JOSEPH A. WOODHULL, CHAS. EMANUEL. JACOB NEWMAN, WM. BENNIGAN.

J. W. PARKER, FRANK W. RAWLES. The Captain, of course, must have anticipated this action, although he didn't desire it, as his business cares are so pressing upon him that he prefers to remain out of active politics. To your correspondent he said: "If I had my way about it I would never run for another office; but I cannot refuse a call like this. It appeals not only to my manhood and gratitude, but my citizenship, my, patriotism. I must and will accept, and will depend upon those friends who gave me success in 1886 to elect me again. We are going to elect Harrison and Morton, and we

will elect the entire Republican ticket." To-night Captain White sent the following telegraphic reply to the announcement of his

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31. W. F. Penfield, Erank Rawles, and the Republican Committee, Ft. Wayne, Ind.: Your telegram received. You have honored me over-much. I deeply appreciate the compliment of the convention, and I accept the nomination, relying on the confidence of the people for their indorse-J. B. WHITE.

Plenty of Material for Governor. Special to the Indiana. our Journal

NEW YORK, July 31 .- Jno. C. New returned from the West to-day and resumed his place at the Republican national headquarters. Though overcrowded with work, he found time to discuss the political situation in Indiana in the light of Ex-Gov. Porter's published refusal to become the Republican candidate for Governor. His views were similar to those expressed by Colonel Dudley. He said: "Gov. Porter's letter has not caused the least alarm in the Republican ranks. In fact, the only talk of this is found in the Democratic papers. The declination was expected. Mr. Porter is wealthy; he has decided literary tastes. At present he is engaged on a history of Indiana, which engrosses his attention. Besides this, he wants to go abroad, and if he entered the campaign he could not get away. Under these circumstances, and feeling that he has had honors enough, he retires. He was a strong and popular candidate. because everyone, almost, knew him, but there are half a dozen other men to take his place. equally strong."

"Who are they?" "Well, there is Gen. A. P. Hovey, an ex-Supreme Court Judge and United States district attorney, who would make an excellent canvass. There is John M. Butler, of Indianapolis, a comparatively new man in politics, but one of the brightest lawyers in the West. Congressman Steele is another good man. So are Will Cumback and Mr. Robertson, the present Lieutenantgovernor, who well merits promotion. You see, there is plenty of good material to select from. The Democrats know it, too, just as well as they know there is not the slightest chance of

their carrying the State.' Political Scraps.

Red Key, Jay county, claims the honor of having organized the first Ben Harrison Club in the United States. The club was organized early in May, with a membership of thirty, and has grown to the present time to more than one hundred, seven of whom were formerly Demo-

A Harrison and Morton Club has been organized at Waynetown, with about one hundred members. Capt. H. M. Billings was elected president; Capt. W. M. Marks, vice-president; R. P. A. Berryman, secretary; E. H. Edwards, treasurer. Speeches were made and a love-feast of Republicanism enjoyed.

FROM A REPUBLICAN CENTER

Henry County's Enthusiastic Delegation Visits General Benj. Harrison.

It Is One of the Largest and Most Imposing That Has Yet Come to the City on a Like Mission of Greeting and Good Will.

Gen. Alger, of Michigan, Also Receives Expressions of the People's Regard.

He Calls on the Nominee, and While with Him There Is a Demonstration in His Honor-The Speeches and Interviews.

FROM HENRY COUNTY.

The Republican Majority It proposes to Give

Comes to the City. Henry county Republicans paid their respects to General Harrison yesterday. The number of them who came corresponded, as General Grose, their spokesman, said, to about what the Republican majority in that county will be this fall-between 1,800 and 2,000. There were two excursion trains besides the regular morning

train, making altogether some twenty odd carloads of the visitors. Leaving home at 8 they arrived in the city shortly after 10 o'clock, and were met by the committee and escorted up the usual line of march to the park on Pennsylvania street. The visitors were led by the New Castle Band, an excellent organization. They had with them two other bands, also, the one from Cadiz, and the other from Honey Creek. The people from Knightstown and the southern part of the county did not come with the rest of their Henry county brethren, preferring, doubtless, to make their visit at another time. As it was, however, the delegation was an unusually large one, taking into account the fact that all the farmers are so busy at the present time. The visitors brought with them a number of banners and transparencies. Chief among them could be read, "We come to see Indiana's first President," "England can't vote at this election," "The only use England has for an Irishman is to have him go to America and vote for free trade.—The Londor Times," 'Kilgore's Heading Factory, solid for

Voters' Club of New Castle, and the Republican Club from Middletown. Nearly all of those who came from New Castle and its immediate vicinity had handsome white plug hats, which gave to the delegation as neat and trim an appearance as any that has yet visited the day. Arriving at the park, General Harrison soon made his appearance and was

Harrison and Morton," "Protection is our

platform," and "No market for pauper labor."

Among the different organizations along with

the visitors were the Harrison and Morton clubs

from New Castle and Spiceland, the First

greeted by hearty cheering. When this had subsided, General William H. Grose, one of the old wheel-horse Republicans of the county, and who was with General Harrison in many hard-fought battles in the South, arose General Harrison-We come from the county

of Henry to greet you. We feel that we can congratulate ourselves, by reason of the auspicious action of the convention at Chicago, on having so favorable an apportunity to express our wishes and convictions. These people have known you for many years. Some of them have come along the political line from 1836 and 1840, when they were for Tippecanoe and Tyler, too. Now they are for Harrison and Morton. [Applause.] We have with us some of the substantial men of Henry county. We did not bring them all. We brought about what we thought would be our majority in November. [Applause.] Once we gave Grant 2,024 majority. [A voice-"We will give it to Harrison, too."] We have a ticket around which we can raily with the same enthusiasm that we did then. We have nothing to do but invite these old comrades of 1840 and then fall in line. We have with us the sons of those who traversed the South with you. They were not all at Resaca, Round Top. Lost Mountain, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesborough, or Lovejoy; they didn't all go with you to the sea; but they will go with you in November. You went to Savannah and to the Carolinas, and from there to the Tar Heel city, and you treat-ed them all well, and we know when you become our chief executive your will again extend the same treatment. You stayed with your command until the surrender of Lee, and then, when the bugle sounded to cease firing, you returned home with your soldiers. We feel gratful to you and your comrades for the part you took in the war, and I especially feel grateful to you for your action at Peach Tree Creek. Your terrible tighting saved me from having a terrible fight. If you had tailed it was my turn next, and I thank your and General Coburn's commands for your kind treatment on that occasion. My people all expect when you are elected to the presidency-and it now looks very probable that you will be [applause] - that the

will not detain you. These people want to hear you. Fellow-citizens, allow me to present to you General Benj. Harrison. General Harrison was enthusiastically received when he rose to reply. His speech evidently struck a popular chord with the visitors, for it was cheered almost continuously, especially that part where be referred to the extension of the commerce between the United States

Comrade Grose and my Henry County Friends

and South America. He said:

counselors you call around you will be patroits,

who, either as citizens or soldiers, stood by the

government in days gone by. [Applause] I

-If we have here any discouraged statesman who takes a despondent view of the future of the country. I think he would recover his hopefulness if he could look once in a while into the face of an audience like this. [Applause]. You come from a county that has been a bulwark of Republicanism since the party was organized. You had an early element in your population that has done much to promote your material interests, and, much more, to lift up those principles that relate to the purity of the home and to the freedom of men. [Applause. The Friends who have been and are so large and so influential an element in your population, and in the counties surrounding it, are a people notable for the purity of their bome life and for their broad and loving sympathy with all men. They were the early enemies of slavery, and they have always naturally been the strength of the Republican party in the community where they reside. [Applause.] Your epokesman has expressed your continued interest in the party to which some of you gave the confidence of your matured powers and some of you the early devotion of your youth. The Republican party has accomplished for the country a great work in the brief period of its life. It preserved the Nation by a wise, courageous and patriotic administration. What that means for you and your posterity, what it means for the world, no man can tell. It would have been a climax of disaster for the world if this government of the people had perished. The one unsolved experiment of free government was solved. We have demonstrated the capacity of the people and a citizen soldiery to maintain inviolate the unity of the Republic. [Applause.]

There remain, now, fortunately, chiefly economic questions to be thought of and to be settled. We refer to the great war, not in any spirit of hostility to any section or any class of men, but only because we believe it to be good for the whole country that loyalty and fidelity to the flag should be honored. [Great applause.] It was one of the great triumphs of the war; s particular in which our war was distinguished from all other wars of history, that we brought the vanquished into the same full, equal citizenship under the law that we maintained for ourives. [Applause.] In all the addresses which have been made to me there has been some reference to the great question of the protection of our American industries. I see it upon the banners which you carry. Our party stands unequivocally, without evasion or qualification, for the doctrine that the American market shall be preserved for our American producers. [Great applause.] We are not attracted by the suggestion that we should surrender to foreign producers the best market in the world. Our sixty millions of people are the